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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF YORBY



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
For the Year 1976

F R N LYNCH M A B E C H B L O O R H







URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF CORBY



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
For the Year 1970.



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.







# URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY

Chairman of the Council  
COUNCILLOR T. H. BAYLIFFE

Health and Housing Committee  
COUNCILLORS

D. C. MOON (*Chairman*)  
C. STEWART (*Vice-Chairman*)

J. McCORMICK	Mrs. E. E. STEWART
W. MURPHY	M. F. PERKINS
J. SULLIVAN	T. H. SYKES
W. MacF. STEWART	

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer  
G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health  
F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(Medical Officer of Health Northamptonshire Health Division No. 2)

Secretary  
Miss M. W. LANGLEY  
Chief Public Health Inspector

\* 7 ¶ G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A. (LONDON) C.S.I.B., M.Inst., P.C.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors

\* + ¶ S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst., P.C.

\* 7 B. E. THWAITES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., (Appointed 1.1.70)

Pupil Public Health Inspector  
R. COOPER (Resigned 1.2.70)

Technical Assistant  
Ø H. A. PANTHER

Clerical Staff  
Mrs. J. ALCOCK (Appointed 17.11.70)

- \* Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
- 7 Certified Smoke Inspector.
- + Certificate of the Institute of Housing.
- Ø Diploma of the Institute of Shop Acts Administration.
- ¶ Testamur of Public Cleansing.



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JUNE, 1971.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. STEWART AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Environmental Health of the Urban District for the year 1970. It has been compiled in accordance with instructions circulated by the Department of Health and Social Security.

It is my tenth Report to you.

There was little serious Infectious Disease during the year; the most important that occurred was Bacillary Dysentery, of which there were forty-one cases; Infectious Hepatitis, seventeen cases and, in addition, there were five cases of Food Poisoning.

A number of cases of Bacillary Dysentery are usually reported each year in this town. About half of the cases notified this year belonged to the more severe or Flexner type of the disease and it was necessary for ten patients to be admitted to the Isolation Hospital. This infection occurred mainly in children.

The epidemiology of Bacillary Dysentery implies that improvement in personal hygiene, particularly hand-washing after using the lavatory and before handling food, would achieve much in the prevention of its spread.

A welcome decrease in the incidence of Infectious Hepatitis was observed. Only seventeen cases are recorded this year in my Infectious Disease Register. The figures for the last two years numbered together approximately 250 cases.

Infectious Hepatitis (Catarrhal Jaundice) is an illness of short duration principally affecting young people often school children or pre-school children. It is caused by invasion of the body by a Filter-Passing Virus.

After entry into and commencement of infection in the body, the disease does not manifest itself clinically for about a month. The illness is transmitted from a case to a non-immune susceptible contact, possibly through contamination of food and water by soiled hands. Strict personal hygiene is therefore of the greatest importance also in the prevention of this kind of Jaundice.

I would like to make the point that Infectious Hepatitis can be communicated by blood transfusion and people who have actually suffered from the disease should never become blood donors and contacts of cases of the illness should not give blood for six months.

Five cases of Food Poisoning were reported during the year. These cases are referred to on page 32. Three of them were contracted outside the District. These cases were mostly mild in character but one of the cases, originating outside this county district, required admission to hospital for treatment.



In April the Northamptonshire Rat Control Committee decided to set up five District Committees and the Regional Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food recommended that the Urban District of Corby be included in Committee No. 4 which also comprises the Urban Districts of Burton Latimer, Desborough, Rothwell and Wellingborough; the Rural Districts of Kettering and Wellingborough and Kettering Municipal Borough. Our Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. George Waterworth, was elected Chairman of this Committee.

Statistics relating to the Urban District, supplied by the Registrar General, are printed in detail on Page 8. The sharply rising population of previous years appears to have levelled off and the figure given for the total population is virtually the same as that for 1969.

The levels of Stillbirth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality Rates are satisfactory and, according to the Senior Consultant Paediatrician for the area, "show an impressive improvement over the years since 1939".

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Council and Members for their co-operation during the year and to Mr. George Waterworth, Chief Public Health Inspector, and Miss Langley, my Secretary, for their help in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health desires to express his thanks to the following for supplying material used in the compilation of this Report:—

Dr. W.J. McQuillan,  
Northamptonshire County Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. J.V.L. Farquhar,  
Medical Officer of Health, Kettering M.B.

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

Director of Technical Services.

Estates Officer.

Civic Halls and Theatre Manager.

Pools Supervisor.

Corby Development Corporation.

Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.

Group Secretary,  
Kettering & District Hospital Management Committee.

British Steel Corporation.

Manager, Department of Health and Social Security.

Manager, Department of Employment.



# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1966 TO 1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Area of the Urban District (acres)	3,622	5,156	5,156	5,156	5,156
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ... ..	45,550	46,540	48,150	49,210	49,180
Number of Live Births ... ..	1,036	978	1,054	1,006	976
Legitimate ... ..	968	901	975	910	885
Illegitimate ... ..	68	77	79	96	91
Birth rate per 1,000 Population	22.7	21.1	21.9	20.4	19.8
Number of Still Births ... ..	17	14	18	16	16
Legitimate ... ..	13	11	17	12	15
Illegitimate ... ..	4	3	1	4	1
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total births ... ..	16.1	14.1	16.8	15.7	16.1
Still Birth rate per 1,000 Population	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Number of Deaths ... ..	250	246	249	256	317
Death rate per 1,000 Population	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.4
Death from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths ... ..	29	22	20	19	21
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births ... ..	28.0	22.5	19.0	18.9	21.5
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births ... ..	18.3	10.2	12.3	11.9	14.3
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births ... ..	15.3	10.2	10.4	10.9	13.3
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still Births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births) ... ..	31.3	23.2	26.1	26.4	29.2
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis including late effects ...	3	2	—	—	2
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	—	2	—	—	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	56	58	59	62	76
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ...	1	1	—	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in Population, i.e. Increase of Births over Deaths	786	732	805	750	659



## SECTION A.

### GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres) ... .. 5,156

Census Population:—

Year	Males	Females	
1951	8,723	8,020	16,743
1961	18,620	17,702	36,322

Increase of 19,579 – 116.9%

Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1970) 49,180

Number of Inhabited Houses:	1951	4,412
	1961	9,803
	1970	13,855

Rateable Value ... .. £3,030,915

Sum represented by Penny Rate ... .. £12,660

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are good as is to be expected of a new town. There are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of iron and steel and associated with this are a number of allied trades. Building and Civil Engineering are also important and in addition, there are factories engaged in the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, articulated trailers and electrical equipment.

The Department of Employment in Corby now serves an area which comprises the Urban District of Corby, the Urban District of Oundle and several parishes in the Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston Rural Districts. The Corby Youth Employment Bureau, which deals with school leavers and young people under 18 years of age, covers the same area.

The total working population was estimated in June 1969, to be 27,750. The state of unemployment was:—

Registered unemployed on 12.1.70  
584 men, 96 women, 33 boys, 21 girls.

Registered unemployed on 11.1.71  
632 men, 187 women, 48 boys, 67 girls.

The rate of unemployment on 11.1.71 was 3.3% (2.8% January 1970) of the working population compared with the National percentage of 3.0.

The Register of Disabled Persons kept by the Department of Employment contains the names of persons who are substantially handicapped yet capable of working. At a count taken in 1970 there were 463 men, 81 women, 5 boys and 2 girls on the Register.



# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS. 1970.

LIVE BIRTHS					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	470	415	885
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	46	45	91
Totals					516	460	976
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated							
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.8
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.83)							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4
STILL BIRTHS					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals					8	8	16
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1
DEATHS					Males	Females	Total
Number registered all causes					184	133	317
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.4
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.45)							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES					—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and Still births							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year)					Males	Females	Total
					9	12	21
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.9
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 4 weeks)					Males	Females	Total
					6	8	14
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week combined)							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.2



# STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1970

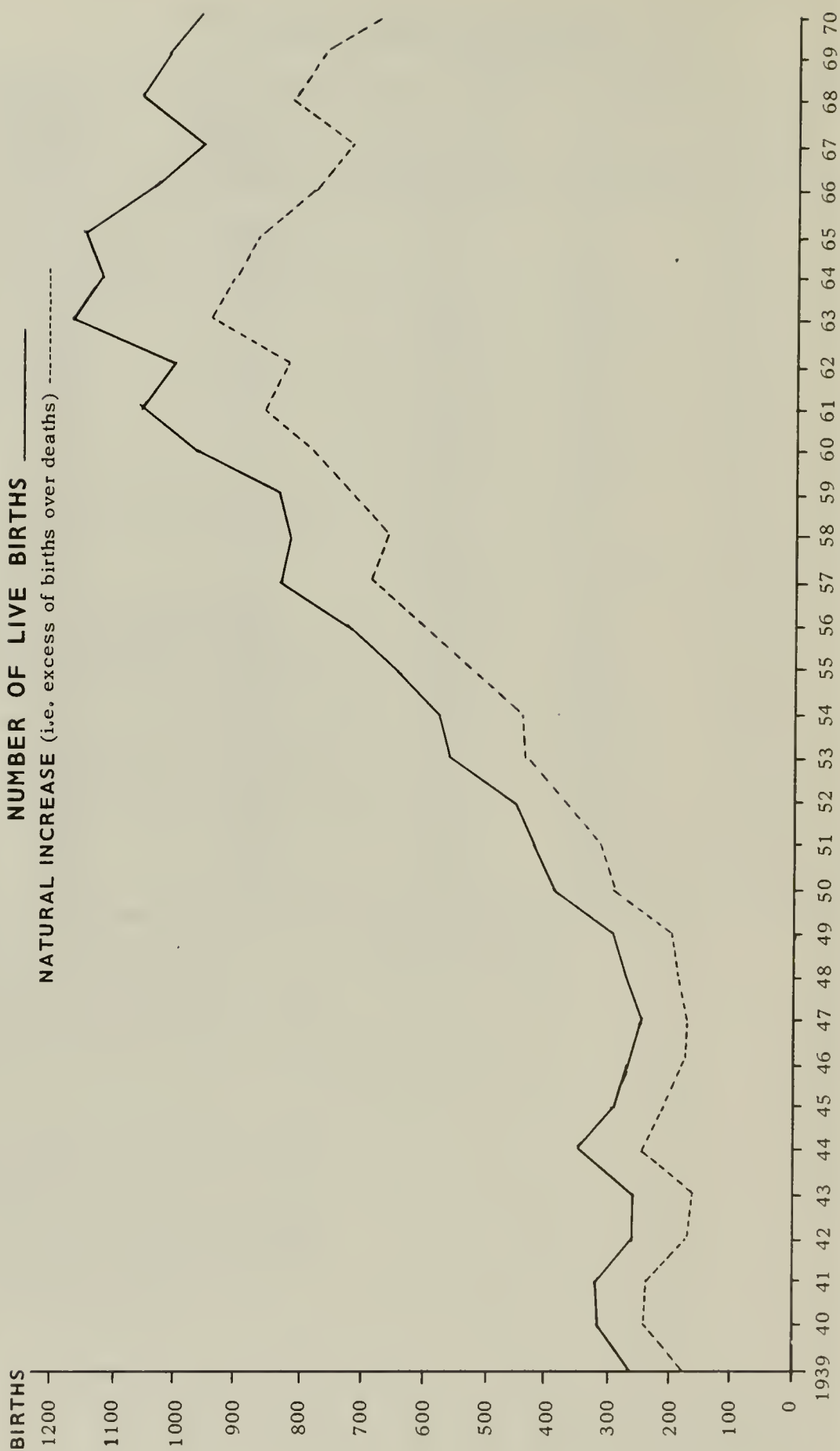
Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.4	15.1	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.5	13.9	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.2	13.5	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.4	16.6	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.5	17.9	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.8	20.1	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.6	18.9	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.5	19.2	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.5	20.4	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.8	17.5	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.2	16.2	16.7
1950*	15,700	380	23.7	15.7	15.8
1951*	17,000	409	23.6	15.6	15.5
1952*	18,250	449	24.1	15.5	15.3
1953*	19,720	542	24.2	16.2	15.5
1954*	20,360	573	24.2	16.2	15.2
1955*	23,830	639	23.1	15.5	15.0
1956*	26,240	716	22.9	16.7	15.7
1957*	28,530	827	24.3	17.0	16.1
1958*	30,620	815	22.1	16.9	16.4
1959*	32,730	838	21.0	16.6	16.5
1960*	34,700	966	22.8	17.7	17.2
1961*	36,890	1,043	22.9	18.0	17.6
1962*	39,460	1,005	20.4	18.4	18.0
1963*	41,390	1,158	23.2	18.6	18.2
1964*	42,770	1,130	21.9	19.1	18.5
1965*	44,610	1,143	21.3	18.8	18.1
1966*	45,550	1,036	18.9	18.5	17.7
1967*	46,540	978	17.4	18.0	17.2
1968*	48,150	1,054	18.2	18.8	16.9
1969*	49,210	1,006	16.9	18.1	16.3
1970*	49,180	976	16.4	—	16.0

\*Corrected Figure



# NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

NATURAL INCREASE (i.e. excess of births over deaths) -----



YEARS 1939 - 1970



YEAR	INFANT MORTALITY			NEONATAL MORTALITY			STILL BIRTHS			MATERNAL MORTALITY		
	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	CORBY		E.&W. Rate per 1,000 T total Births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
1939	18	65.2	50.0	15	54.3		10	34.9	37.8	—	—	2.82
1940	19	59.9	55.0	10	31.5		12	36.5	36.1	2	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.9	59.0	9	28.2		11	33.3	34.4	—	—	2.23
1942	12	45.3	50.6	4	15.1	27.2	21	73.4	33.0	1	3.50	2.01
1943	18	68.2	49.1	10	37.9	25.2	10	36.5	30.2	1	3.79	2.29
1944	10	30.3	45.4	8	24.2	24.3	9	26.5	27.7	2	5.89	1.93
1945	18	62.1	46.0	9	31.0	24.8	4	13.6	27.6	1	3.40	1.79
1946	13	49.6	42.9	10	38.2	24.5	4	15.0	27.2	1	3.75	1.43
1947	18	70.6	41.4	11	43.1	22.7	9	34.1	24.1	—	—	1.17
1948	12	45.6	33.9	7	26.6	19.7	9	33.1	23.2	—	—	1.02
1949	10	35.3	32.4	8	28.4	19.3	8	27.6	22.7	—	—	0.98
1950	14	36.8	29.6	10	26.3	18.5	6	15.5	22.7	—	—	0.86
1951	7	17.1	29.7	4	9.8	18.8	11	26.2	23.0	1	2.38	0.79
1952	15	33.4	27.6	10	22.3	18.3	11	23.9	22.7	—	—	0.72
1953	14	25.8	26.8	11	20.3	17.7	12	21.7	22.5	1	1.81	0.76
1954	21	36.6	25.4	12	20.9	17.7	16	27.2	23.5	—	—	0.69
1955	13	20.3	24.9	10	15.6	17.3	20	30.4	23.2	—	—	0.64
1956	16	22.3	23.8	13	18.2	16.8	14	19.2	22.9	—	—	0.56
1957	26	31.4	23.1	17	20.6	16.5	24	28.2	22.5	1	1.18	0.47
1958	17	20.9	22.5	5	6.1	16.2	18	21.6	21.5	—	—	0.43
1959	14	16.7	22.2	11	13.1	15.9	16	18.7	20.8	—	—	0.38
1960	31	32.1	21.8	18	18.6	15.5	13	13.3	19.8	—	—	0.39
1961	31	29.7	21.4	23	22.1	15.3	13	12.3	19.0	—	—	0.33
1962	26	25.9	21.7	15	14.9	15.1	22	21.4	18.1	1	0.97	0.35
1963	23	19.9	21.1	18	15.5	14.3	19	16.1	17.2	—	—	0.28
1964	26	23.0	19.9	17	15.0	13.8	19	16.5	16.3	—	—	0.25
1965	33	28.9	19.0	22	19.3	13.0	16	13.8	15.8	—	—	0.25
1966	29	28.0	19.0	19	18.3	12.9	17	16.1	15.3	—	—	0.26
1967	22	22.5	18.3	10	10.2	12.5	14	14.1	14.8	—	—	0.20
1968	20	19.0	18.3	13	12.3	12.3	18	16.8	14.3	—	—	0.24
1969	19	18.9	18.0	12	11.9	12.0	16	15.7	13.0	—	—	0.19
1970	21	21.5	18.0	14	14.3	12.0	16	16.0	13.0	—	—	0.18



LIST No.	CAUSES OF DEATH 1970.	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks & Under 1 Year	AGES IN YEARS									
						1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	75 and over	
B4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B6 (1)	Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B19 (1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc. ... ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
B19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B19 (3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
B19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
B19 (6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1
B19 (7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	2	1	-
B19 (8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
B19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ...	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2
B19 (10)	Leukaemia ... ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
B19 (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	2	1
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	2
B21	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46 (1)	Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases ... ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B46 (3)	Mental Disorders ... ..	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B46 (5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B27	Hypertensive Disease ... ..	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
		M	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	16	11	11
		F	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	-







## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **POPULATION.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of Population i.e. 30th June, 1970 is 49,180. The corresponding figure for 1969 was 49,210, giving a decrease in population of 30 in the 12 months.

The Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths is 659. The Density of Population is 9.5 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.5 persons per house.

2. **BIRTHS.**— There were 976 live births in 1970, which is a decrease of 30 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 19.8 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1969 was 20.4.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.83 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 16.4. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 16.4 compares with 16.9 for 1969 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 16.9

3. **DEATHS.**— There were 317 deaths from all causes in 1970. The figure for last year was 256 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 6.4 and 5.2. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.45 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 15.7. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.7. Reference to pages 14 and 15 will show the total number of deaths classed to 65 causes. A short summary of this page is here appended.

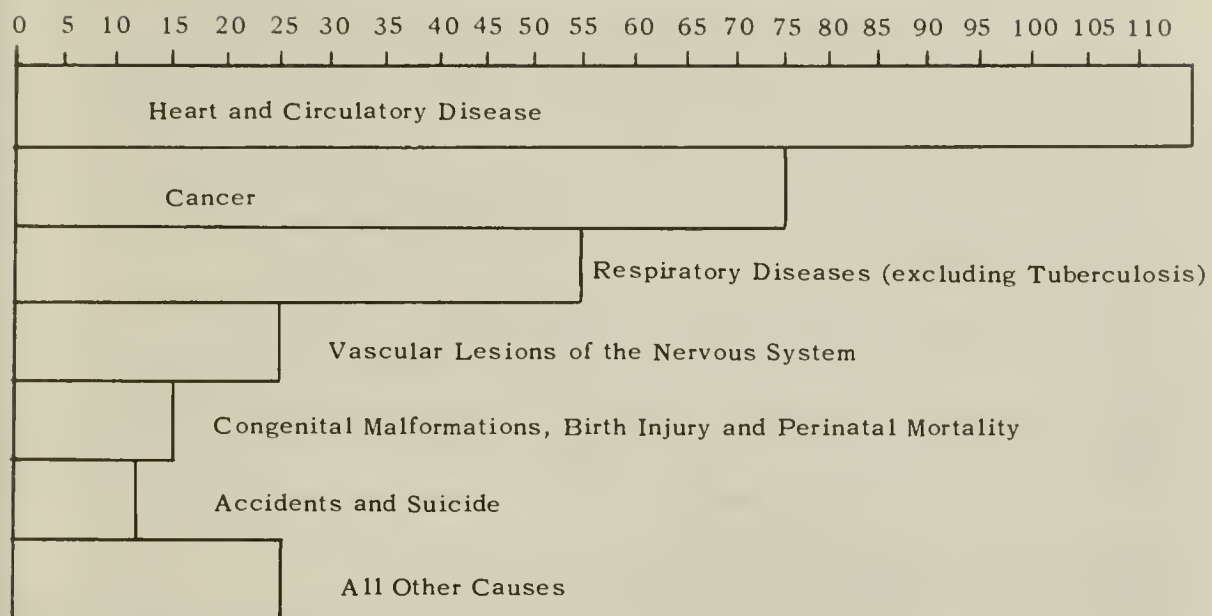
Principal Causes of Death	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total	Rate Per 1,000 Population
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... ..	111	35.0	2.3
Cancer ... ..	76	24.0	1.5
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	55	17.3	1.1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	25	7.9	0.5
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Perinatal Mortality ... ..	14	4.4	0.3
Accidents, and Suicide ... ..	12	3.8	0.2
All other causes ... ..	24	7.6	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Diseases, Cancer and Respiratory Diseases in that order

Violent death accounted for 12 entries. Of these, accidental death is responsible for 10.



## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1970.





4. **INFANT MORTALITY.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 21, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 21.5 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for 1969 was 18.9 and the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table, occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1970 is 14.3 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 12.0. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile deaths are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:—

AGE	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH
1 minute	F	Neonatal Asphyxia. Breech delivery.
6 hours	F	Respiratory failure. Prematurity. (Autopsy)
10 hours	F	Respiratory failure. Prematurity. (Autopsy)
13 hours	F	Heart failure. Congenital heart disease. Downe's Syndrome.
20 hours	M	Cardio-respiratory failure. Respiratory distress. Prematurity.
1 day	M	Intra-cranial haemorrhage. (Autopsy)
1 day	F	Congestive heart disease.
1 day	M	Cardio-respiratory failure. Respiratory distress syndrome.
		Prematurity.
2 days	F	Respiratory distress syndrome. Prematurity.
2 days	M	Peritonitis. Aspiration of Meconium.
3 days	M	Brain damage.
4 days	F	Bilateral pulmonary collapse. Neonatal hypothermia. (Autopsy)
5 days	F	Congenital anomalies. Microcephaly with Craniosynostosis.
3 weeks	M	Bronchopneumonia. Congenital dilation of the heart. (Autopsy)
4 weeks	F	Virus Pneumonia. (Autopsy)
5 weeks	M	Acute virus Pneumonia. (Autopsy)
13 weeks	M	Cot death. Acute Bronchiolitis. (Autopsy)
5 months	M	Acute Tracheitis. Umbilical hernia. (Autopsy)
8 months	F	Acute Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Virus infection. (Autopsy)
9 months	F	Dehydration. Acute Tracheobronchitis. (Autopsy)
11 months	F	Virus Pneumonia. Gastroenteritis. (Autopsy).

5. **STILL BIRTHS.**— The number of Still Births in 1970 was 16. The Still Birth Rate is 16.1 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1969 was 15.7 and the current rate for England and Wales is 13.0. I append particulars of these deaths:—

SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH
F	Anencephaly and Encephalocele.
M	Premature delivery. Antepartum Haemorrhage Type II. Placenta Praevia.
M	Asphyxia. Ruptured Uterus.
M	Macerated Foetus. Placental Abruption.
F	Shoulder presentation of second twin.
M	Macerated Foetus. Antepartum Haemorrhage.
F	Macerated Foetus. Contact with Rubella.
M	Congenital abnormality. Anencephalic.
F	Foetal Asphyxia.
F	Macerated Foetus.
M	Macerated Foetus. Intra-uterine death.
F	Macerated Foetus. Twin pregnancy.
M	Foetal Anoxia. Respiratory obstruction. Placental thrombosis (mother) Thrombocytopenic meconium purpose.
F	Anencephalic Foetus.
F	Multiple Abnormalities including Anencephaly.
M	Intrauterine Asphyxiation. Cord compression.

6. **DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.**—Of the 317 deaths during the year, 170 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Crematorium, giving a percentage 53.6.



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Services Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a school Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

**LABORATORY FACILITIES.**—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton is available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year:—

Faeces ..... 321

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory Northampton for the bacteriological reports.

**AMBULANCE SERVICES.**—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is covered by radio-controlled ambulances stationed at Corby and Kettering.

**DOMICILIARY SERVICES.**—The District Nursing, Domiciliary Midwife and Health Visitor Services are administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. The valuable Home Help Service continues to be extensively used. The Service relieves people of domestic worry during illness, in old age or in childbirth confinement.

**IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.**—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

A vaccine for the protection of infants against measles is now available and, in accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a campaign for the control of and, it is hoped, ultimate eradication of this disease, was commenced in the Autumn of 1968.

### NUFFIELD DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

This Centre, opened in 1954, was built as a joint venture by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust and the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. It was originally intended as a pioneer experiment and its aim was to provide facilities for the use of General Practitioners and Consultants.

In this way it was hoped to provide a common ground for the integration of the three branches of the National Health Service.

The Centre is situated on open parkland and sheltered by woodlands and adjoins the Maternity Unit. It is easily accessible from all parts of the town and the surrounding district. The grounds have been laid out, planted and maintained by the Urban District Council of Corby. Ample space has been reserved for future hospital development.

In addition to the diagnostic facilities which are provided there is a well equipped Physiotherapy Department and also an Operating Theatre for minor surgery.

Consultant Clinics covering a wide range of medical specialities are regularly held.

The Diagnostic Centre has been extended by the addition of six Examination Rooms, and two Consulting Rooms.



This accommodation opened in August, 1967, provides further space for Ante-natal Gynaecological and Orthopaedic services.

## CORBY MATERNITY UNIT

This Unit, opened in 1961, was built by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board with funds provided by the Ministry of Health as a General Practitioner Maternity Unit to meet the need for local hospital maternity services in an area with a very high birth rate at a distance from the district hospital centre. Consultant architectural services for the scheme were provided by the staff of the Architectural Division of the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust.

The accommodation includes two first stage labour rooms, two delivery rooms and twenty lying-in beds. The unit deals only with normal deliveries. Cases requiring specialist attention are either admitted or transferred to the Maternity Unit, at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering or to the Barratt Maternity Hospital, Northampton.

## THE CIVIC CENTRE

The Civic Centre, covering an area of six acres, was officially opened on October, 20th, 1965, by the Rt. Hon. R. H. S. Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government. The newly constructed buildings on this site comprise:—

- (a) Administration Block including Council Chamber and Committee Rooms.
- (b) Civic Halls. This building houses a large multi-purpose hall, a Civic Theatre with seating accommodation for over 500 people, and a small Functions Room.
- (c) Swimming Pool. This is a covered heated pool of Championship size 110 feet by 42 feet, with five racing lanes, a Spectators' Gallery with seating accommodation for about 450 people, a Cafe and Sunbathing Terrace.

Ample car parking space encircles the buildings.

Great advantage is taken of the amenities provided at the Swimming Pool and it is a pleasure to place on record that this project has been entirely successful.

The presentations at the Civic Theatre attempt to cater for a wide range of interest.

The Ballroom and Civic Halls are popular for various functions.

A Civic Halls and Theatre Manager has been appointed to administer the day to day running of the Civic Halls and Theatre and a Pool Supervisor is responsible for the Swimming Pool.

## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

1. NUFFIELD DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE, COTTINGHAM ROAD. Clinics are as follows:—

### MONDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Dermatology. (First Monday in the month).
9.00 a.m.	General Medicine.
9.00 a.m.	Chest (Diagnostic)
2.00 p.m.	General Surgery (First and third Monday in the month)
2.00 p.m.	Orthopaedic (Second fourth and fifth Monday.)
2.00 p.m.	Obstetric.
2.30 p.m.	Child Psychiatry.

### TUESDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Gynaecology (Alternate weeks).
9.00 a.m.	Physical Medicine.
2.00 p.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat.
2.00 p.m.	Psychiatry.
2.00 p.m.	Paediatric. (First and third weeks in the month).



## WEDNESDAY:

8.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic.
9.00 a.m.	Gynaecology (Alternate weeks).
10.30 a.m.	General Surgery.
2.00 p.m.	Ophthalmology.

## THURSDAY:

8.30 a.m.	General Medicine (First, third and fifth Thursday).
9.00 a.m.	General Medicine (Second and fourth Thursday).
9.00 a.m.	General Surgery.
9.00 a.m.	Chest (Treatment).
9.30 a.m.	Psychiatry.
9.45 a.m.	Child Psychiatry.
2.00 p.m.	Sub. Normality (First and third weeks in the month).

## FRIDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Chest
9.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic.
9.00 a.m.	Dermatology.
9.00 a.m.	Paediatrics.
2.00 p.m.	General Medicine (Alternate weeks).
2.00 p.m.	Obstetrics.

## 2. COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS: - The Central Health Clinic , Stuart Road.

The main local authority health services in the town operate from this Clinic. Health Visitors, Midwives, Nurses and the Local Home Help Organiser have their offices here. There are two Dental Surgeries.

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road	- Every Monday and Friday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
	Every Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Pen Green Lane	- Every Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Beanfield Bungalow	- Every Monday and Thursday 2.00 p.m.

### RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES:

Beanfield Bungalow	Every Wednesday 10.30 a.m.
Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road	- Every Tuesday and Thursday 2.30 p.m.

### DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS:

Beanfield Clinic	- Every Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Pen Green Lane Clinic	- Tuesdays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
	- Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road	- Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

### FAMILY PLANNING AND CYTOLOGY CLINICS (By appointment)

Central Health Clinic Stuart Road	- First and third Wednesday of the month 6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. second Wednesday of the month 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
I.U.D.	- Last Wednesday 6.00 p.m.

## 3. OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD:-

(a) Chest Clinic	- Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby, Mondays and Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
(b) Venereal Diseases	- Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering, Tuesday - Females 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Males 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.



**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951. — SECTION 47:—** These Acts empower Local Authorities to require compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

No formal action was taken under this Section of these Acts in 1970. Two cases, about whom I was consulted, were visited but it was possible to deal with these by increasing the amount of domestic support and domiciliary help which they were receiving.

**SECTION 50 —** It was necessary during the year to take action under this section in respect of the burial of one adult female.

**VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS —** There are over 150 Voluntary Organisations in Corby and many of these undertake useful work in helping the aged, the needy and the sick. There follows a brief description of some of the activities:—

#### **1. CORBY HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE:—**

The Corby Home Safety Committee was established in 1961 and consists of four members nominated by the Urban District Council, the Medical Officer of Health, the Council's Estates Officer, the Superintendent of Police, Corby Division, the Public Relations Officer, Corby Development Corporation, the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Ambulance Officer, Corby and representatives from Corby Old People's Welfare Committee, the Red Cross, East Midlands Gas and Electricity Boards, the Corby Trades Council and the Press. On 1st November, Mrs. P. Parslow was appointed Home Safety Officer.

#### **2. CORBY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE:—**

The excellent work of this Committee continued during 1970. Spring and Autumn Holidays were arranged for pensioners to visit Southsea and Cliftonville.

Fund raising took the form of a House-to-house Collection, Pop and Band Concerts and a Variety Show presented by a local dancing school. Most of the Afternoon Clubs took part in a successful Bazaar which was held in December.

During the year, a member of the Food Trade was appointed to be in charge of the Welfare Foods and since that time considerable progress has been made.

The Chiropody Service continued and many old people received treatment during the year.

Many visits have been made to the sick and housebound and advice and help has been given whenever necessary to the ever increasing number of pensioners.

#### **3. CORBY AND DISTRICT NURSING CARE COMMITTEE:—**

This Committee also carries on very generous work by visiting the chronic sick at home and in hospital and by providing them with presents and essentials. At Christmas the Committee visits and gives gifts to Old Age Pensioners and housebound.

#### **4. CORBY SOCIAL SERVICES CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE:—**

This Committee was established in 1958. Its members consist of the Urban District Council's Medical Officer of Health, Estates Officer, Housing Welfare Officer, and Chief Public Health Inspector; the Social Relations Officer, British Steel Corporation; the Housing Manager, Information Officer and Social Advisory Officers, Corby Development Corporation; three Probation Officers; the Managers of the Department of Employment and Department of Health and Social Security, Corby; Peterborough Diocesan Family and Social Welfare Council and the Chief Inspector, N.S.P.C.C.

The Committee's objects are:—

- (i) To deal with "problem families" of which in a New Town with a popul-



ation drawn from all parts of the British Isles and most European countries, there must of necessity be a larger number than in a normal town of comparable size.

- (ii) By interchange of information to prevent overlapping of work done by various social workers.
- (iii) To endeavour to keep in their own homes and avoid the necessity of eviction or application for Part III accommodation in the case of those families who are for various reasons in danger of receiving Notice to Quit.
- (iv) To assist and advise needy families wherever necessary and to supply items of furniture wherever required.

Periodically, members give reports to the Committee on the work of their respective departments e.g. the unemployment position in Corby and District, the work of the Department of Health and Social Security, Probation Service and N.S.P.C.C.

#### 5. WOMEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (W.R.V.S.):—

The W.R.V.S. carry on very useful public work in Corby such as the distribution of Welfare Foods at the Clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas parcels to these families. The "Meals on Wheels Service" is administered by the W.R.V.S. Forty-four meals are served twice a week and during 1970, 4,145 meals were delivered.

#### 6. PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL.

#### 7. ST. JOHN AMBULANCE SOCIETY.

#### 8. CORBY RED CROSS SOCIETY.

#### 9. CORBY, CHEST, HEART AND TUBERCULOSIS CARE GROUP:—

This small Committee has raised the record sum of £885 during 1970 and has received donations of £126.

During the same period, £328 was paid out in Home Grants and £84 to patients in Hospital. In addition, Christmas parcels to the value of £5 were given with the Home Grants and Hospital Patients received £2.

The dependant of one patient was sent on a fortnight's holiday and transport has been provided for relatives to visit those in hospital.

#### 10. NATIONAL SPASTICS SOCIETY, CORBY AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

#### 11. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TOWN AND COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.

#### 12. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

### PLAY LEADERSHIP IN CORBY

The popularity of the playleadership scheme has increased steadily during 1970.

During the Winter months three centres were open every evening, whilst on Sunday afternoons, the boys took part in the Corby Sunday Streets Football League, in which twenty teams competed.

Eight centres were open in recreational areas for the Easter School Holidays, and a further seven centres came into use during the Summer Holiday period.

Extra activities included outings to places of interest, and the holding of sports



days at the various centres, and the final event held in the West Glebe Recreation Ground, attracted over 1,000 children.

## **ONE O'CLOCK CLUBS**

The four One O'clock Clubs proved very popular with the mothers and pre-school children who attended throughout the year. Apart from the usual amenities offered at the clubs, there were visits to local factories and to the seaside.

Talks were given by various persons (specialists in their own field), ranging from crime prevention to flower arranging.

An additional One O'clock Club is planned to be opened in 1971.

## **PRIORS HALL GOLF COURSE**

Priors Hall Golf Course is about four miles from the Town Centre. This eighteen-hole Course which has a total length of 6,636 yards and a par score of 72, was constructed by the Council on land leased from The British Steel Corporation and restored after the extraction of iron ore by open-cast working. The Club house, which is constructed on piles, includes a lounge, dining room, bar, ladies room, changing rooms, locker rooms, greenkeeper's stores and professional's shop and has ample car parking space. The Course which was officially opened in July, 1967, has quickly become popular with golfers from Corby and the surrounding area.



## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**WATER SUPPLY.**—A piped water supply is provided to every house in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, with the exception of the village of Great Oakley. This village was brought within the Urban District when the New Town boundary was extended in April, 1967. Shallow well water is pumped to a privately owned service reservoir and piped to some 83 houses in the village and surrounding farms. This water is untreated and under normal conditions has been found to be satisfactory but it is liable to pollution whenever flooding occurs from the nearby Harper's Brook. Fourteen samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis, seven of which were found to be unsatisfactory and two were suspicious. These results call for a detailed survey of this area and a full investigation into this particular water supply as soon as staff time can be made available.

Ten other samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

**FLUORIDE CONTENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY.**—The town water supply contains 0.065 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water, and the Great Oakley Estate, 0.02 p.p.m.

**SWIMMING BATHS.**—Twelve samples were taken for bacteriological examination from the open air pool at Samuel Lloyd Secondary Modern School and the indoor pool at the Civic Centre. All of these were considered to be satisfactory.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**—Further extensions to the Sewage Works have now been completed to serve a population of 65,000 and also deal effectively with liquid industrial waste.

**TRADE WASTE.**—No new 'Consents' have been issued during the year. Analyses were satisfactory, with the exception of one firm, where it was found that most of their samples were outside the terms of the 'Consent'. Negotiations with the firm to obtain conformity are currently being undertaken.

**MAIN DRAINAGE.**—Sewers in the Council's area have functioned satisfactorily. Investigations are being carried out into the cause of surcharging which occurs, very infrequently, at the southern end of Studfall Avenue, and discussions have been held with British Railways, The British Steel Corporation, and the Corby Development Corporation, regarding the Pen Green surface water aqueduct which overflows in times of heavy rain.

An Inspector from the Department of the Environment has held a local inquiry into the Council's proposals for extending the main drainage system into the Great Oakley area, and his findings are awaited.

**SHIRE LODGE CEMETERY.**—Burial statistics for the year were as follows:—  
Number of new graves opened — 94 (70 adults, 24 children).  
Number of existing graves re-opened — 19.  
Number of urn burials — 1.

**TRANSFER OF HOUSE REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION, ROAD CLEANSING AND GULLEY EMPTYING SERVICES.**—On the 1st. February, 1970, the above services, previously carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector, were transferred to the Director of Technical Services.

The Council inaugurated a scheme for collection of paper salvage from domestic premises jointly with collection of refuse. This has proved successful to the extent that it may well become a permanent feature of the refuse collection service.

The existing refuse tip is almost filled, part of it was reinstated for playing field use, and planning consent has been given for a new tip within the Gretton Brook area.

Experiments have been taking place to mechanise footpath sweeping.

**PUBLIC MORTUARY.**—The facilities provided at the Cemetery Chapel at Rockingham Road are of high standard and include a six-tray refrigerated storage cabinet, elevating trolley, autopsy table and hoses, sinks with hot and cold water, changing room, sanitary accommodation, viewing room with separate public entrance and equipment based on the Department of Health and Social Security's recommendations.



The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the mortuary:—

Cause of Death	Number of Occasions when Mortuary was used
Natural Causes .....	6
Accidental Death.....	2
Suicide.....	1

**DISINFECTION.**—Disinfection of premises is carried out with formalin vapour generators and bacteriocidal sprays. Disinfection is issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Facilities for the steam sterilisation of bedding, mattresses and clothing is no longer available and consideration will have to be given to the provision of these services in the next financial year.

No facilities exist in the District or the County for the cleansing of persons or clothing under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.



## SECTION D.

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

#### HOUSING ACTS:—

##### (1) INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	185
(b) Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose	323
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:—	
(a) Number found during the year ... ..	—
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year ... ..	—
3. Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	185

##### (2) HOUSES DEMOLISHED:

	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons Displaced	No. of Families Displaced
Not in Clearance Area: As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936. ... ..	—	—	—

##### (3) UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority ... ..	91	—
2. After formal Notice Under the Public Health Acts ... ..	—	—

### HOUSING STATISTICS

#### NEW HOUSES ERECTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY IN 1970—

Number of Council dwellings erected up to 31.12.69 ... ..	3,269
Number of dwellings erected by the Council in 1970 ... ..	6
Aluminium bungalows demolished in 1970 .. ... ..	27
Total number of Council dwellings at 31.12.70 ... ..	3,248
Applications registered on the Joint Housing List in 1970 ... ..	2,108

#### HOUSES ERECTED BY CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:—

(a) Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.69	*6,968
(b) Houses erected during the year to 31.12.69 ... ..	261
(c) Total number of Houses erected by the Corporation... ..	<u>7,229</u>

\*Includes 5 dwellings now changed to non-housing uses.

**HOSTELS:—**There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 163 males.



**FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961:**—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.70 (Total 65).

Industry	No.
Agricultural Woodwork ... ..	1
Basic Slag Grinding ... ..	1
Biscuits ... ..	1
Bread and Confectionery ... ..	2
Chemicals ... ..	1
Closing ... ..	5
Clothing ... ..	4
Corsets ... ..	1
Dental Mechanic ... ..	2
Drycleaning ... ..	4
Electrical Automobile Equipment ... ..	1
Electrical Repairs ... ..	2
Footwear Repairs ... ..	2
Gas Appliance Repairs ... ..	1
Iron and Steel ... ..	1
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	1
Jobbing Engineering ... ..	1
Joinery ... ..	4
Light Engineering ... ..	1
Mica Components ... ..	2
Motor Body Repairs ... ..	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs ... ..	10
Narrow Fabric Weaving ... ..	1
Nut Packing ... ..	1
Plastics ... ..	1
Potato Crisps ... ..	2
Printing ... ..	1
Sausage and Pies ... ..	1
Trailers ... ..	2
Tyre Repairs and Fettling ... ..	3
Underwear ... ..	2
Waste Paper Baling ... ..	1
Wire Drawing ... ..	1

**SECTION 110.**—At the end of the year there were 42 persons registered as out-workers, whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the report.

**INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION.**—Emissions from scheduled works are controlled by H.M. Alkali Works Inspectorate in addition to those processes registerable under the Alkali Works Regulations Acts and Orders, 1906 – 1961, which includes iron and steel works, gas and coke production.

The installation of an additional electro-static precipitator continued throughout the year, the capacity of this new precipitator plant will be double the existing two units. It is estimated that this plant will become operational in March 1971, which with the construction of three 70 ft. conditioning towers will improve the efficiency of all precipitators. This increase in the over-all capacity will enable one precipitator to be shut down for servicing, the two remaining units being adequate to cope with total gas flow.

The Council were informed during the year that a programme had been planned to reduce the pollution arising from the sinter plant.

**DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL:**—The first smoke control area was established in 1961 and the second in 1969, the combined effects of which make 47% of the dwellings within the District smoke controlled. This does not give the full picture because in the developing areas of the town and elsewhere, new dwellings provided by the Council and the Development Corporation are smokeless.

In January, a full investigation was undertaken regarding the availability of solid smokeless fuel in Corby. When it was ascertained that whilst specific types of solid smokeless fuel were not available immediately on request, there was no overall shortage of solid smokeless fuel in the town.



The supply of smokeless fuels continued to be difficult, the public and merchants became uneasy, statements in the National Press weakened the situation and culminated in the Council submitting representations to the Minister of Housing and Local Government requesting an investigation into the present supply of smokeless fuels, the National Fuel Policy and the provision of smokeless fuel for existing Smoke Control Area.

The Council implemented their policy of installing central heating in their own houses and by December this action released an estimated 1,000 tons of premium smokeless fuel for use, on open grates. Regular inspections of the fuel stocking grounds were carried out which revealed that in only two cases had any serious attempt been made by the merchants to build up reserve stocks throughout the summer. Nevertheless, the stocks were larger than at the corresponding period one year ago.

Liaison continued throughout the year with the National Coal Board Officials and in November the opinion was that, subject to an average winter, the supply of solid smokeless fuels should meet the needs of the town. This proved to be the case up to the end of the year, notwithstanding several near-miss crises during this period.

Continuous measurements of air pollution have been taken since 1948, lead peroxide gauges were installed in 1949 and these were superseded by combined smoke and sulphur dioxide continuous recorders in 1965. Two additional deposit gauges were installed in 1961 in Weldon making a total of five plus two daily instruments maintained by the Council.

The figures obtained show that the level of smoke recorded over the year in 1970 compared with 1969 was 10.77% less, and the sulphur dioxide content had declined by 15.4%. These figures are very acceptable from a smoke control point of view. The position regarding the deposited matter is not so encouraging, in 1969 this figure increased by 7.7% and in 1970 by 22%.

The following table shows the average annual results obtained within the District in respect of deposited matter. These results together with the wind directions and monthly readings at the other recording stations are shown graphically in the appendices.

DEPOSITED MATTER

(average expressed in milligrams per square metre per day)

Year	Stanion Lane	Sec. Mod. School	*3 Byron Road	Larratt Rd. Weldon	The Garage Weldon	Average Deposits
1960	350	450	197	—	—	332
1961	290	312	298	—	—	300
1962	328	312	118	223	210	238
1963	298	407	162	220	215	260
1964	340	433	177	210	210	274
1965	437	367	155	268	373	320
*1966	197	260	117	158	237	197
1967	173	162	90	157	213	159
1968	228	324	102	134	184	194
1969	221	451	127	116	132	209
1970	273	494	104	170	235	255

\*From 1966 the figures listed are in respect of 'Total Undissolved Matter' whereas on previous years the figures represent 'Total Undissolved and Dissolved Matter'.

\*Gauge at Studfall Junior School re-sited 30.9.69.



## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The number of premises used for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food within the District was 300, an increase of 5% and for the purpose of inspection and investigation 816 visits were made.

Structurally these premises fall into three classes, the old premises which would require major alterations in order to comply with the present day requirements. Post 1950 properties which whilst satisfactory when first constructed do not now meet present demands from the point of view of storage, preparation, sales and presentation techniques. The principal problem being the limitation of original facilities which cannot now meet the demands of expanded trading. In one supermarket the electricity supply cable is now inadequate. The third category consists of food premises constructed in the last decade in which close attention has been given to the demands of food hygiene at the planning stage, with private developers and the Development Corporation.

The opportunity must not be squandered or sacrificed for any reason of expediency to ensure that all food premises and shops now being erected in the new Town Centre precinct meet present and future requirements.

It is now an accepted fact that only the regular and frequent inspection of food premises with immediate discussion of problems and practices will bring about improved standards in food premises. Just so long as cases of Dysentery and Food Poisoning continue to occur so does the need to educate food handlers and subject this type of premises to regular scrutiny.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following 24 food samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton. Of these 3 were considered unsatisfactory.

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity
Luncheon Meat	3	1
Ham Sausage	1	—
Chopped Pork	3	1
Chocolate cake with cream filling	2	—
Shoulder Ham (Tinned)	1	1
Minced beef	1	—
Beef stew	1	—
Sliced pork in gravy	1	—
Sliced lamb in gravy	1	—
Sliced beef	1	—
Minced beef	1	—
Sliced pork	1	—
Stew	1	—
Beefburger	1	—
Gravy	1	—
Roast Lamb	1	—
Mince	1	—
Turkey	1	—
Mincemeat	1	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>



It should be noted that it is the duty of the District Council to enforce the Food and Drugs Act 1955 which includes the registration of food premises, ice cream and food preparation as required under the Act, the Food Hygiene Regulations, the examination of all types of food stuffs with regard to its fitness for food and bacteriological standards. The sampling of food for chemical analysis was carried out by the County Council who arranged for the examination of 264 samples.

**MILK SUPPLY.**—There are two dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 to this Council. Licences under these Regulations are valid for a period of five years and at the end of the year the number of licences issued under these Regulations is detailed below:—

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963	
Pasteurised — dealer.....	34
Sterilised — dealer.....	23
Untreated.....	—
Ultra Heat Treated .....	5

**OPEN MARKET.**—A market is held on Friday and Saturday each week and 212 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after written or verbal notification had been given.

Hitherto it had been proposed that the existing open market would be replaced with a covered market when the town centre area was re-developed. It is now understood that this will not take place and that the existing open market will be extended into the main street when this is closed to traffic. This is regretted, since the opportunity to improve the standard of hygiene and give a greater protection to food on the market has been lost, it being far easier to ensure a higher standard of hygiene in a covered market than in a scattered system of stalls in the open air.



## SECTION F.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968.

The infectious diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health under these regulations are:—

Acute Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Tetanus
Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—**In this section the notifiable infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis, which occurred during the year is summarised:—

Diseases	No.
Measles ... ..	136
Bacillary Dysentery ... ..	41
Whooping Cough ... ..	20
Infectious Hepatitis ... ..	17
Food Poisoning ... ..	5
Acute Meningitis ... ..	2
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223</b>

**MEASLES:—**One hundred and thirty-six cases were notified in 1970, none of these required hospital treatment. There were two hundred and eighteen notifications in 1969.

**DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS:—**Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with Triple Antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics.

**DIPHTHERIA:—**Has been absent from the District since 1945.

**WHOOPING COUGH:—**Twenty cases were notified, three were treated in hospital and all recovered. Two cases occurred in 1969.

**ACUTE MENINGITIS:—**Two cases were reported and were treated in hospital.

**POLIOMYELITIS:—**There have been no cases in the Urban District since 1961. Immunisation with Sabine Vaccine is carried out routinely at the County Health Department's clinics and also by the family doctors.

**SCARLET FEVER:—**Two cases of Scarlet Fever were recorded this year. There were no cases in 1969.

**GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES:—**Forty-one cases of Bacillary Dysentery, involving twenty-one homes, were notified. Fifteen cases were due to *Shigella Flexner* (six families) and twenty-six cases were due to *Shigella Sonnei* (fifteen families). Ten patients were treated in hospital. In 1969 twenty-one cases of Bacillary Dysentery (*Sonne* type) were notified.

**FOOD POISONING:—**Five cases of Food Poisoning were reported. Four families were involved and two cases were treated in hospital. The causative organism for three cases



was Salmonella Typhimurium, two of these being contracted outside the District. One case was due to Salmonella Isangi, also contracted outside the District, and the remaining case was due to E.Coli.

**INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS.**—Seventeen cases of Infectious Hepatitis were notified during the current year. I was pleased to see that the high figures reported for 1969 (over 150 cases) and 1968 (nearly 100 cases) was not repeated this year.

**SMALLPOX.**—There were no cases.

**INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION.**—The International Forms for vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, (for completion by the person's own Doctor) can be obtained by the traveller from the Area Health Office, 75 London Road, Kettering, his travel agency or alternatively from the Department of Health and Social Security, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant & Castle, London, S.E.1. Seven hundred and twenty-four certificates were stamped and signed during the year.

**LEPROSY.**—The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations 1966 came into force on March 1st. 1966. Under these Regulations cases of Leprosy are now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health and not as heretofore to the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security.

No notifications of Leprosy were recieved.

**INFLUENZA.**—A large number of cases of Influenza occurred in the town during December 1969. This high incidence of Influenza was part of a nation-wide epidemic and a significant increase in the number of cases for the time of the year was observed in the week before Christmas. The peak was reached in the first week of the New Year and the incidence gradually subsided.

The usual symptoms of the illness were:— fever, cough, headache, lethargy and aching of the back and legs and its duration was commonly three days.

Influenza has been registered as the cause of death in nine cases.

The causative organism of the Influenza epidemic has been isolated and is described as Virus A2/HK/68.

**WEEKLY RATE OF NEW CLAIMS FOR SICKNESS BENEFIT.**—The Manager of the local office of the Department of Health and Social Security supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims for sickness benefit made by insured persons in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent parts of the Rural Districts of Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston. The average number of new claims during the year was 282.

**NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK—WORKING POPULATION, 1970**

JANUARY	6TH	1099	FEBRUARY	3RD	236	MARCH	3RD	257
	13TH	751		10TH	247		10TH	264
	20TH	374		17TH	270		17TH	243
	27TH	268		24TH	242		24TH	247
							31ST	167
APRIL	7TH	249	MAY	5TH	228	JUNE	2ND	225
	14TH	238		12TH	267		9TH	208
	21ST	236		19TH	194		16TH	258
	28TH	259		26TH	174		23RD	261
							30TH	191
JULY	7TH	165	AUGUST	4TH	221	SEPTEMBER	1ST	218
	14TH	192		11TH	231		8TH	245
	21ST	278		18TH	233		15TH	263
	28TH	268		25TH	279		22ND	272
							29TH	305
OCTOBER	6TH	230	NOVEMBER	3RD	341	DECEMBER	1ST	303
	13TH	333		10TH	270		8TH	293
	20TH	309		17TH	314		15TH	262
	27TH	306		24TH	339		22ND	294
							29TH	250

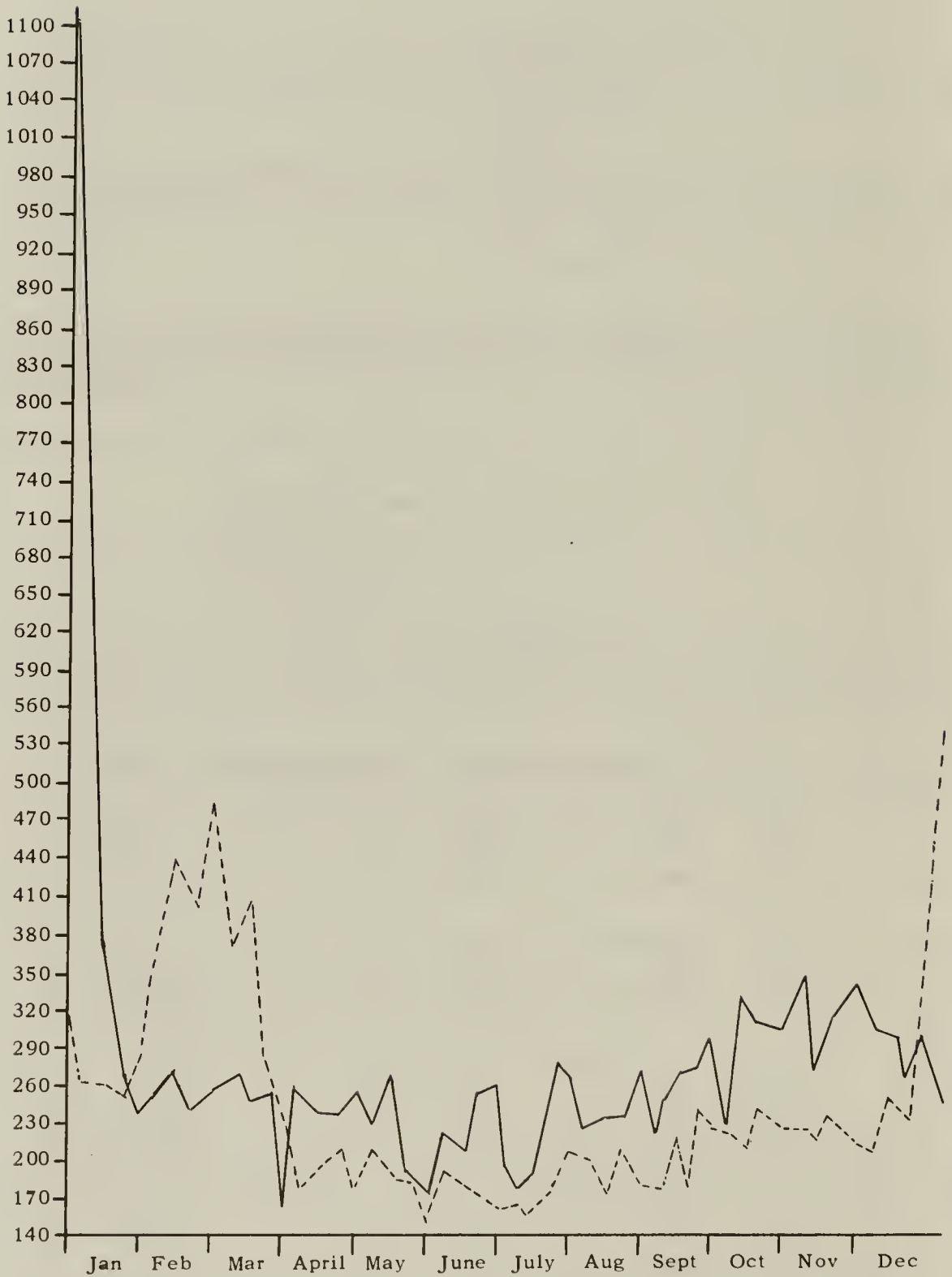


# WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS

WORKING POPULATION CORBY AREA

————— 1970

----- 1969





## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1970 was 17 (11 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population.

Year	Population	Cases Notified					Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total *	
		M	F	M	F		
1960	34,700	15	14	—	1	30	11
1961	36,890	7	16	2	3	28	7
1962	39,460	15	15	—	4	34	7
1963	41,390	8	7	1	5	21	3
1964	42,770	26	15	1	1	43	7
1965	44,610	10	14	2	3	29	12
1966	45,550	17	7	1	4	29	4
1967	46,580	9	10	1	4	24	5
1968	48,150	11	4	1	2	18	2
1969	49,210	11	6	2	3	22	6
1970	49,180	8	3	1	5	17	5

\*These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases five were inward Transfers (four respiratory and one non-respiratory), their ages were: Males 22, 27 and 38 years and Females 6 and 29 years. Fourteen names were removed from the Register as healed, two cases removed to other districts and in one case diagnosis was not confirmed.

There was one death classed to Respiratory Tuberculosis, one to late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis and one patient died from other causes.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1970:—

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	44	17	61
Non-Respiratory	6	21	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>88</b>



**MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.**—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st. December, 1970:—

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms including late effects			Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1961	1	1	2	0.06	0.08
1962	1	1	2	0.05	0.05
1963	2	—	2	0.05	0.03
1964	1	—	1	0.02	0.05
1965	1	—	1	0.02	0.03
1966	—	3	3	0.07	0.04
1967	—	2	2	0.04	0.04
1968	—	—	—	—	0.01
1969	—	—	—	—	0.04
1970	2	—	2	0.04	—

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.**—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

**STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:**—Twenty-nine members of the Council's staff were passed as medically fit for duty during the year.

**ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1960 AND ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967, (Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver Licensing).** Ten of the Council's drivers were medically examined during the year and passed as fit to drive a heavy goods vehicle.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961. SECTION 42.**—No action was necessary under this Section of the Act in 1970.



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis). 1970

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Measles	-	1	1	17	6	4	43	34	9	6	4	11	136
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	6	5	20
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5
Infectious Hepatitis	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	5	-	2	17
Bacillary Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	1	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>223</b>



AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis). 1970

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Measles	9	10	13	23	19	52	4	1	3	2	-	-	136	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	2	1	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	6	1	-	-	17	2	-	-
Bacillary Dysentery	1	3	3	2	2	17	2	1	7	3	-	-	41	10	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1970.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY	RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Under 1	- -	- -	- -	- -
1-4	- -	- -	- -	- -
5-14	- 1	- 1	- -	- -
15-24	1 -	- -	- -	- -
25-34	- 1	1 -	- -	- -
35-44	3 -	- 1	- -	- -
45-54	1 -	- 3	- -	- -
55-64	2 -	- -	1 -	- -
65	1 # 1	- -	1 # -	- -
TOTALS	8 3	1 5	2 -	- -

# POSTHUMOUS



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1970.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY.  
MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. STEWART AND GENTLEMEN,

I welcome the privilege to present my 14th Annual Report on the activities of the General Health Services relating to Environmental Hygiene. The scope of the work continues to expand as new legislation is introduced and the existing administrative machinery is extended by Circulars, Regulations and Directives issued by Central Government Departments. The additional provisions of the Clean Air Act 1968 could secure more efficient control of air pollution and the new Housing Act has changed the emphasis from clearance of unfit houses to the improvement of the housing stock to prevent deterioration and for the installation of modern amenities. Happily the town has no clearance problems, these areas having been demolished following action by the Department several years ago.

The opportunity now presents itself for the Council to develop and control many other aspects of environmental hygiene, including sound and noise, by ensuring that the present level of sound pollution does not increase and noise from many sources including industrial processes is decreased. No provision is made within the rate borne services offered by the Council for Education in Environmental Health subjects, an omission which requires rectification.

Within the next ten years "man's environment" will become the most publicised subject in both the printed and spoken word. For decades Public Health Departments throughout the country have been safeguarding the nation's food supply, living and working conditions often on a financial shoestring, often against popular opinion and with minimal staff. Overnight the phrase "environmental pollution" has spot lighted the ecology of man with publicity which it has never before attracted and with it the opportunities for Local Authorities to preserve the social and communal life of residents in the town by maintaining and improving all the environmental circumstances.

At the commencement of the year a degree of apprehension developed regarding the supply of solid smokeless fuels to maintain the two established smoke control areas. The situation was kept under weekly review by your Inspectors and whilst representations were made by the Council to the Minister of Housing and Local Government regarding the supply of smokeless fuels, it was not necessary to suspend or vary any of the Smoke Control Orders. The co-operation of the fuel retailers and officials of the National Coal Board during this period is freely acknowledged.

A major infestation of fruit fly (*drosophila*) occurred in May and resulted in the loss of large quantities of foodstuffs. This incident emphasises the need for further research to find a safe insecticide for use on food for human consumption. The number of food complaints received was forty-four, an increase of twenty over the previous year. In October an outbreak of Dysentery necessitated three-hundred and forty-eight visits being made and the temporary closure of a nursery school to control the outbreak. A good liaison exists with the British Steel Corporation and during the year representatives of the Company met and advised the Health and Housing Committee of the measures taken and proposed to reduce the atmospheric pollution from the basic oxygen plant and the programme planned for the sinter plant.

Provision was made to construct in 1971 a disinfection station to replace the premises now used for that purpose when they are demolished to clear the Sarrington Lodge site.

My thanks are extended to members of the Health and Housing Committee and Council for the support and encouragement given to the aims of the Section. I also wish to acknowledge the help of other Departments, and not least the loyalty and co-operation of my own staff during a difficult year which has contributed in large measure to the administration of the environmental health service.

Yours obediently,

G. WATERWORTH

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.



# 1. INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—

- (a) INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS. Environmental conditions prejudicial to health are detected by your Public Health Inspectors during day to day duties and immediate action is taken as a result. In addition to this constant control, the Department receives complaints either written or verbal and during the year 304 were received.

The volume and diversity of duties undertaken during 1970 are illustrated in the classified statement of visits and inspections by your staff, reproduced below.

Ref.	Details of Visits and Inspections	1970. No.
1	Food and Drugs Act ... ..	1367
2	Dairies and Milk Shops ... ..	57
5	Butchers' Shops ... ..	108
6	Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	21
7	Greengrocers etc. ... ..	51
8	Grocers and other Food Shops ... ..	265
9	Fried Fish Shops ... ..	16
10	Food Vehicles ... ..	408
10A	Vending Machines (Food) ... ..	58
11	Ice-cream premises ... ..	46
12	Restaurants ... ..	158
13	Other Food Premises ... ..	36
14	Public Market and Stalls ... ..	212
15	P.H.Act - Dwellings Inspections ... ..	160
16	P.H.Act - Dwellings Reinspections ... ..	133
17	P.H.Act - Other than Dwellings ... ..	285
18	P.H.Act - Re-inspections ... ..	309
19	Drainage Inspections ... ..	293
20	Rivers, Streams and Water Supplies ... ..	230
21	Swimming Pool ... ..	34
22	Caravans ... ..	194
23	Stables and Piggeries ... ..	—
24	Rats and Mice Infestations ... ..	208
25 26 27	Factories with power ... ..	60
28	Factories without power ... ..	5
29	Factories - building works ... ..	118
30	Outworkers' Room ... ..	52
31	Bakehouses ... ..	19
32	Schools ... ..	1
33	Shops Act ... ..	84
34	Petroleum Act ... ..	233
35	Vacant land and Dumps ... ..	15
36	Common Yards and Passages ... ..	17
37	Cinemas ... ..	—
38	Vermin ... ..	258
39	Noise Abatement ... ..	35
40	Atmospheric Pollution ... ..	832
41	Hostels ... ..	—
42	Septic tanks and cesspools ... ..	8
43	Pet Animals Act ... ..	3
44	Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	38
46	O.S.R. Act - General Inspection ... ..	301
47	O.S.R. Act - Re-visits ... ..	83
48	Housing Act ... ..	25
49	Housing Act Re-inspections ... ..	5
50	Overcrowding ... ..	—
51	Houses let in lodgings ... ..	—
52	Infectious Diseases - Visits ... ..	163
53	Infectious Diseases - Revisits ... ..	235
54	Civic Amenities Act ... ..	282
55	Hackney Carriages ... ..	223

- (b) IMPROVEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. — In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections reported in the above table, 38 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and sanitary conditions.



The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1970 was satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties including dwelling houses situated in Great Oakley, are ripe for the application of a co-ordinated scheme of improvement to provide modern amenities comparable with the majority of dwelling houses in the town. This may be achieved when the recommendations made by the consulting Architect to the Development Corporation regarding the development of the old village are implemented.

2. **DRAINAGE**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 293 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay.
3. **PEST CONTROL**—For many years an active policy has been pursued in relation to the control of rodents and insect pests and the establishment of a permanent points baiting system has enabled the Department to secure a firm control of this aspect of man's environment. All complaints are investigated without delay and baiting technique put into effect immediately. The number of premises disinfested for the purpose of eradicating domestic pests notably cockroaches earwigs, silver fish, fleas, bugs and wasps increased to 167.

A greater degree of control over industrial and commercial food premises is now required, due to the direct importation of food stuffs in containers which pass through the ports unexamined and arrive in Corby where the seals are broken open and the food examined for fitness.

The present establishment of only two Inspectors does not permit the introduction of annual contracts together with a system of survey and supervision of treatment for the eradication of insects, rats and mice. A charge is made for this service in respect of business premises on a "time and material" basis; no charge is made for work carried out in domestic properties.

The importation of foreign produced foods, particularly nuts of various kinds which are prone to insect infestation has greatly increased. A range of gas chambers now in regular use for disinfesting imported food stuffs with methyl bromide.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestation on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	18505	12
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	533	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	25	—
(ii) Mice	28	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and mice for reasons other than notification	118	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	40	—
(ii) Mice	—	—
4. Re-inspected (i) Rats	2394	—
(ii) Mice	84	—

#### PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
- (ii) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and mice for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
- (ii) Mice
4. Re-inspected (i) Rats
- (ii) Mice

**CONTROL OF RATS IN SEWERS.**—The systematic poisoning treatment of the public sewers continued during the year and the results obtained in the treatment of sewers have undoubtedly had a beneficial effect in reducing the amount of infestation on the surface. The result of the sewer maintenance treatment indicates that the problem has been effectively contained.



## SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

	May 1968	May 1969	Oct. 1969	May 1970
Number of manholes baited	177	93	47	47
Number of manholes showing partial take	4	—	—	—
Number of manholes showing complete take	—	—	—	—

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RAT CONTROL CAMPAIGN — 1970

The recommendations of the Steering Committee set up last year resulted in the constitution of five District Committees extending over the whole of the County and a County Committee consisting of District Committee Chairmen and Vice Chairmen. During the year three meetings of the District Committee were held, one County Committee and one Rodent Operator's meeting.

Throughout the week commencing 23 November all Local Authorities properties, farm buildings, sewage works and estates throughout the County were baited. In October and November ten demonstrations were arranged on farms, these consisted of exhibitions and film shows put on by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Your Chief Health Inspector was appointed Chairman of the District Committee which is constituted by representatives of the National Farmers Union, Councillors and Officers from Wellingborough, Burton Latimer, Corby, Kettering, Rothwell and Desborough.

## FERAL PIGEONS

The hazard to health and detriment to amenity resulting from feral pigeons has been recognised for several years and measures taken over this period by the department have resulted in virtual clearance of this problem from the town and Civic Centre.

### 4. FOOD CONTROL

- (a) UNSOUND FOOD — The initial examination and testing of various foods, other than the butcher's meat, before distribution to the public is undertaken by the manufacturers themselves and Local Authorities exercise little or no control until the foods reach the wholesale and retail channels. This calls for regular inspection of all types of food in shops, bakehouses, canteens and factories. Decisions on the fitness of various foods for human consumption have to be made week by week, and where foodstuffs are judged unfit for food, traders surrender them for destruction. The following types of food were destroyed in the quantities stated during the year:—

Canned Meat .....	306 lbs.
Other Canned Food .....	229 lbs.
Other Foods .....	3739 lbs.
	4274 lbs.

- (b) During the year forty-four complaints were received of contamination or spoilage of food as set out in the table below:—

COMMODITY	No.	CONDITION
Bread	8	Foreign bodies
Cheese	2	Mould
Meat Pies etc.	18	Mould
Milk	3	Foreign bodies
Confectionery	9	Mould
Others	4	Mould, foreign bodies



Four prosecutions were undertaken during the year which resulted in the imposition of a total of £68.50 in fines and advocates fees.

(c) **FOOD PREMISES** – A high standard of food hygiene was maintained during the year in respect of the preparation, storage and sale of food and it is gratifying to report generally compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Exceptions to the general rule necessitated the service of 53 notices 53 of which were complied with by the end of the year, as shown in the table below. A total of 816 inspections were made in respect of 300 food premises, excluding food vehicles.

REGULATION	NATURE	NUMBER OF	
		Offences	Abated
6	Cleanliness of Equipment	9	9
8	Protection from contamination	5	5
14	Sanitary Conveniences	10	10
16	Provision of wash-hand basins	4	4
19	Washing facilities (for equipment)	4	4
21	Ventilation	1	1
23	Cleanliness and repairs	20	20
	TOTAL	53	53



The following table shows the various classification of the retail food trades subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960:—

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1. Greengrocer — Wholesale ... ..	1	—	—	—
2. Grocers ... ..	26	26	24	24
3. Grocer/Butcher ... ..	1	1	1	1
4. Greengrocers ... ..	10	10	3	3
5. Greengrocer/Butcher ... ..	2	2	2	2
6. Greengrocers/Fishmongers ... ..	2	2	2	2
7. Greengrocer — stores only ... ..	—	—	—	—
8. Grocers/Greengrocers ... ..	3	3	2	2
9. Flour Confectioners ... ..	11	11	8	8
10. Flour Confectioners/Grocers ... ..	1	1	1	1
11. Mixed Business ... ..	1	1	—	—
12. Chemists ... ..	10	10	9	9
13. Biscuit Packing ... ..	2	2	2	2
14. Potato Crisp Manufacture ... ..	1	1	1	1
15. Bakehouses ... ..	3	3	3	3
*16. Milk Depots ... ..	3	1	—	—
17. Butchers/Food Manufacturers ... ..	10	10	10	10
18. Butchers ... ..	9	9	9	9
19. Butchers/Fishmongers ... ..	2	2	2	2
20. Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer ... ..	—	—	—	—
21. Grocers/Off-licences ... ..	2	2	2	2
22. Sweet Confectioners ... ..	19	19	4	4
23. Ice Cream ... ..	3	3	—	—
24. Wines and Spirits (Off-licence) ... ..	6	6	—	—
25. Public Houses and Licensed Premises ... ..	26	26	26	26
26. Multi-department Stores ... ..	6	6	6	6
27. Fishmonger ... ..	1	1	1	1
28. Fishmonger/Fish Frier ... ..	—	—	—	—
29. Fish Frier ... ..	6	6	6	6
30. Hotels/Hostels ... ..	5	5	5	5
31. Canteens — Schools ... ..	28	28	28	28
32. — Factories ... ..	32	32	32	32
33. — Others ... ..	15	15	15	15
34. Catering — Public Halls ... ..	20	20	20	20
35. — Snack Bars ... ..	4	4	4	4
36. — Cafes ... ..	10	10	10	10
37. — Cafe/Confectioner ... ..	1	1	1	1
38. — Cafe/Fish Frier ... ..	3	3	3	3
39. Community Centres ... ..	2	2	2	2
*40. Food Vehicles ... ..	65	—	—	—
41. Mineral Water Depot ... ..	1	1	2	2
42. Preparation rooms serving Food Vehicles ... ..	2	2	2	2
43. Contract Catering ... ..	1	1	1	1
44. Food Vehicle Depots ... ..	—	—	—	—
45. Nut Packing ... ..	1	1	1	1

Column (i) Number of premises.

Column (ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Provision of wash-hand basins).

Column (iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Provision of sinks).

Column (iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.

\*Premises not subject to Regulation 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The number of mobile food vehicles or shops operating within the District was 65 at the end of the year which compared with 300 permanent food premises. This has created additional work for the Health Inspectors in enforcing the Hygiene Regulations in respect of a migrant fleet of vehicles operating outside normal shop and office hours.

The influence of inspection has resulted in a gradual improvement in the standard of premises and vehicles and the need to concentrate more on the personal hygiene of the food handler has become apparent.

There are 81 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the



manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered or recorded at the end of the year were as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	...	2
Sale of ice cream — prepacked	...	...	...	54
— open	...	...	...	4
— Vans	...	...	...	3
— Mobile Factories	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections of premises	...	...	...	46
Preparation of preserved food	...	...	...	25

**SAMPLING OF ICE CREAM** — The results of the 32 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test				
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Local producers — open	13	—	—	—
External producers — open	6	—	—	—
Manufactured on vehicle	2	—	—	—
External producers — prepacked	11	—	—	—

**EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES** — The following is a summary of the 26 milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase examination during 1969:—

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Phosphatase		Turbidity		U.H.T. Test
	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—	
Pasteurised	18	2	18	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
C.I. Past.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Past. Hom.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
U.H.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

‘S’ denotes Satisfactory  
 U.H.T. denotes Ultra High Temperature

**5. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.** — The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

**6. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.** — In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 112 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 37 and the income from licence fees amounted to £166.00.

**REMOVAL OF OLD MOTOR VEHICLES** — Action was taken in the year under review leading to the removal of 67 abandoned vehicles. Vehicles which are complete and can be towed away are removed free of charge. Vehicles which have been partly dismantled can be disposed of at a fixed charge of £2. In those cases where an owner fails to remove a vehicle as required under the Act a charge of £4 is made.



STAFF — On 1st January, Mr. B. E. Thwaites was appointed Assistant Public Health Inspector, a post which had been vacant for three months.

The Council's policy to merge the Health Department into a department of Central Administration was effected in February and this resulted in four members of the staff namely Mrs. Bell and Messrs. Sellars, Hope and Barford being transferred to the Director of Technical Services and Mrs. McIlwain to the Audio Typing Pool.

Mr. Parker who was appointed four years ago to provide continuous and stable clerical support to the public health team which previously had to rely on a constantly changing and transient female staff was redesignated trainee/committee clerk. The opportunity is taken to acknowledge their contribution to the work of the department in the past and wish them well in their new sphere of employment.

The changes have resulted in a reduction of the establishment of the environmental health section and its influence on matters affecting the health and welfare of the general population. The present period is not a particularly happy one, hitherto the staff were able to identify themselves with the aims of the department, local and proposed changes in the structure of local government have tended to obscure the future with an air of uncertainty. It is sincerely hoped that this atmosphere will be short lived, meanwhile I wish to acknowledge the loyalty and willingness of the Health Inspectors and the Technical Assistant to improve the environmental circumstances of the area, which had to be carried out without any clerical assistance whatsoever for several weeks of the year.



# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) **REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION.** — Premises in which assistants work less than a total of twenty-one hours per week and premises occupied as a family business are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Offices occupied by a Local Authority, government offices and offices within the curtilage of factories are the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspector. In consequence, the Council's register does not show the total number of premises within the Urban District.

Since the Act became operative all premises have received a general inspection and for the year under review 301 general inspections were carried out and 83 re-inspections were made.

## REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number regd. during year.	Number of premises regd. at end of year.	Number of premises receiving general inspection during year.
Offices	1	59	59
Retail Shops	3	207	207
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	1	2	2
Catering estabs. open to the public and Canteens	—	30	30
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>301</b>

Total number of visits of ALL kinds to these premises in 1970 was 693.

**N.B.** "general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the act applies which is undertaken to ascertain whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments are complied with.



(b) **CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE ACT.** — During the year 169 contraventions were found relating mainly to lack of first-aid equipment, cleanliness and, during the winter, inadequate temperatures in certain shops during extreme cold weather.

#### ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	No. of Contravention etc.		Section	No. of Contravention etc.	
4	Cleanliness	10	14	Seats, (sedentary workers)	—
5	Overcrowding	—	15	Eating facilities	—
6	Temperature Insufficient heating No thermometer	9	16	Floors, passages and stairs	3
7	Ventilation	5	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	4
8	Lighting	2	18	Protecting young persons-dangerous machinery	1
9	Sanitary conveniences	2	19	Training young persons dangerous machinery	1
10	Washing facilities	1	23	Prohibition heavy work	—
11	Supply of drinking water	—	24	First Aid Provisions	100
12	Clothing accommodation	6	25	Abstract not provided	25
13	Sitting facilities	—		TOTAL	169

(c) **REPORTED ACCIDENTS.** — The incidents of reported accidents in registered premises during the year totalled 9 non fatal and of a minor nature. Some of the latter did not call for investigation and of the four investigated, four informal warnings were issued and no action was taken in respect of the remaining five accidents.



# ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS, 1970.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering estab- lishments open to public and canteens	Fuel storage Depots
Machinery	-	1	2	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	-	-	2	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	-	2	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	1	1	-
Fire and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	-	-	-	-
Not otherwise stated	-	-	-	-	-



# REPORTED ACCIDENTS 1970.

Workplace	No. Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecuted	Formal warning	Informal warning	
Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Shops	2	2	—	—	1	1
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses,	7	3	—	—	3	4
Catering establishments open to public and canteens	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fuel storage Depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	5	—	—	4	6



**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.  
PART ONE OF THE ACT**

**1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	1	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	64	60	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding <u>outworkers'</u> premises)	*27	118	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

\*Building Sites

**2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred To. H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to outwork) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



# PART VIII OF THE ACT

## OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

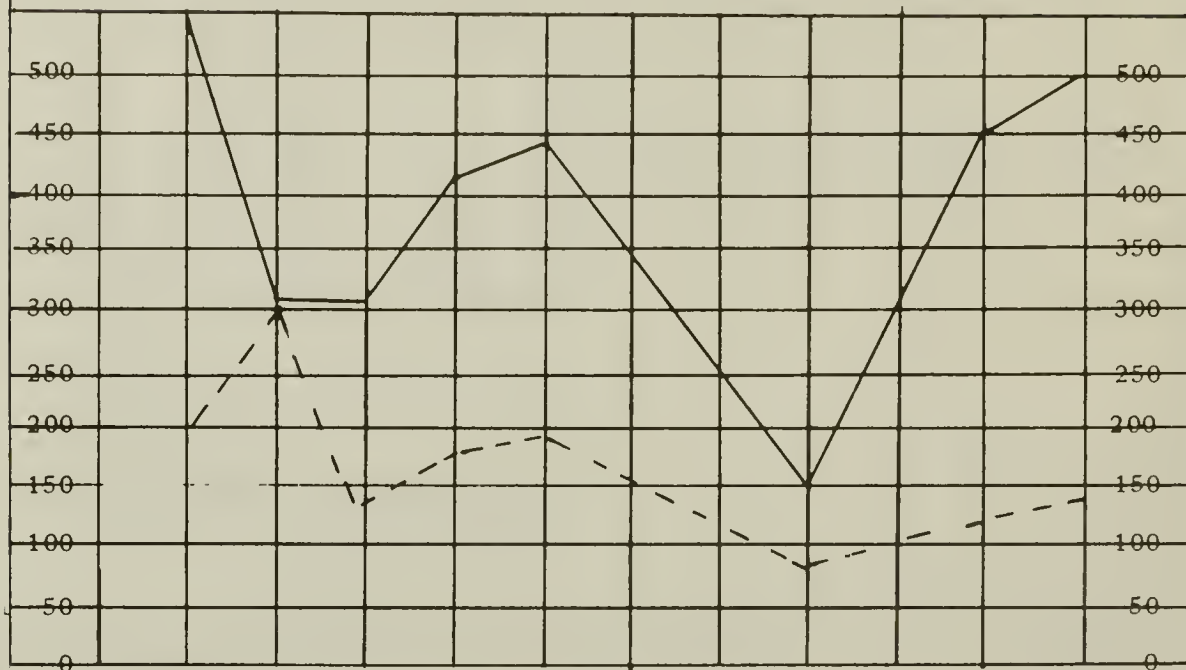
Nature of Work	Section 110		Section 111			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing [ Making, etc. ... ..	42	—	—	—	—	—
apparel [ Cleansing and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christ- mas stockings, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	42	—	—	—	—	—



DEPOSITED SOLIDS: ANNUAL MEANS 1960 - 1970

EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS/SQUARE METRE/DAY

1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970

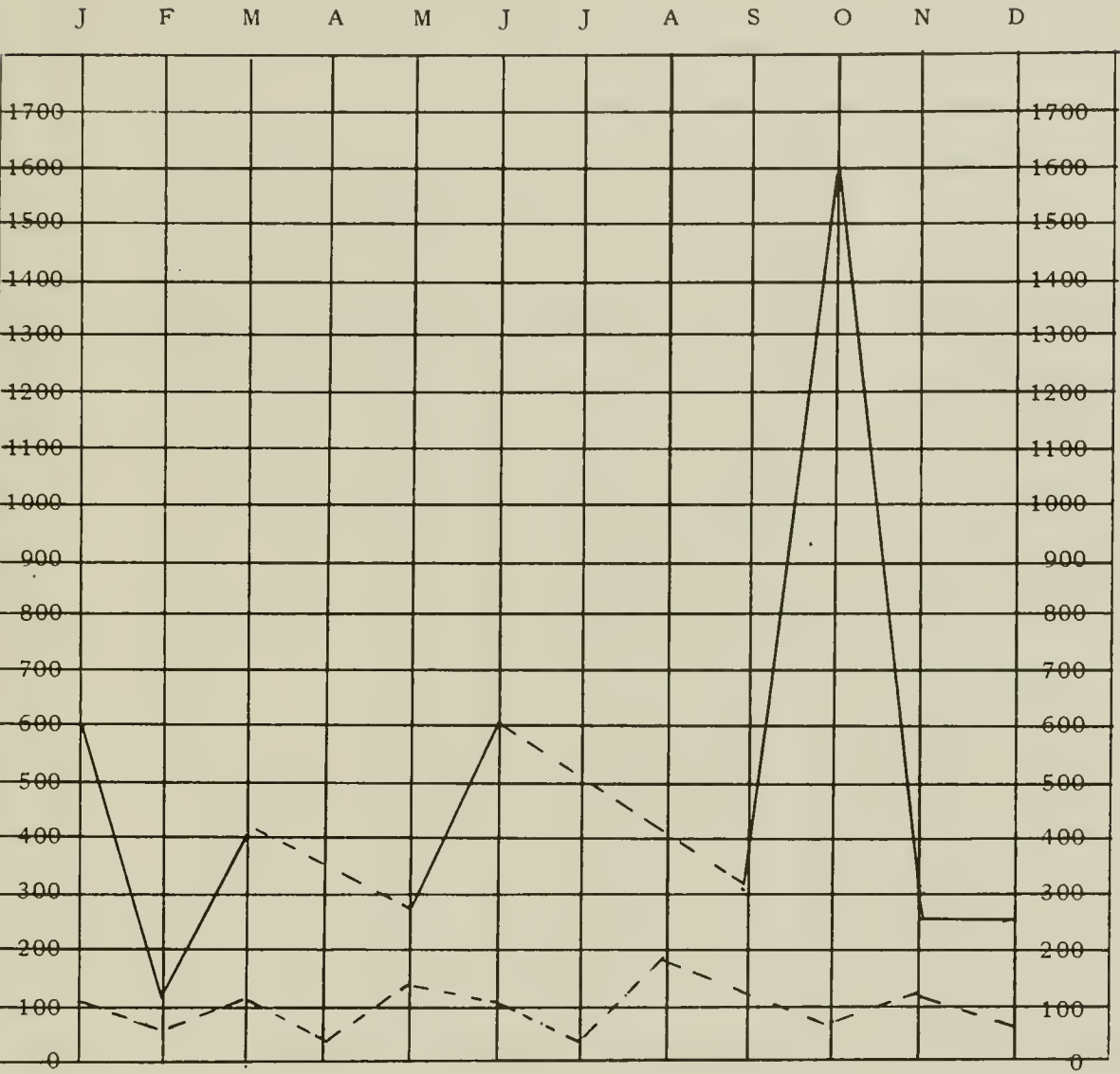


Secondary Modern School —————

3 Byron Road - - - - -



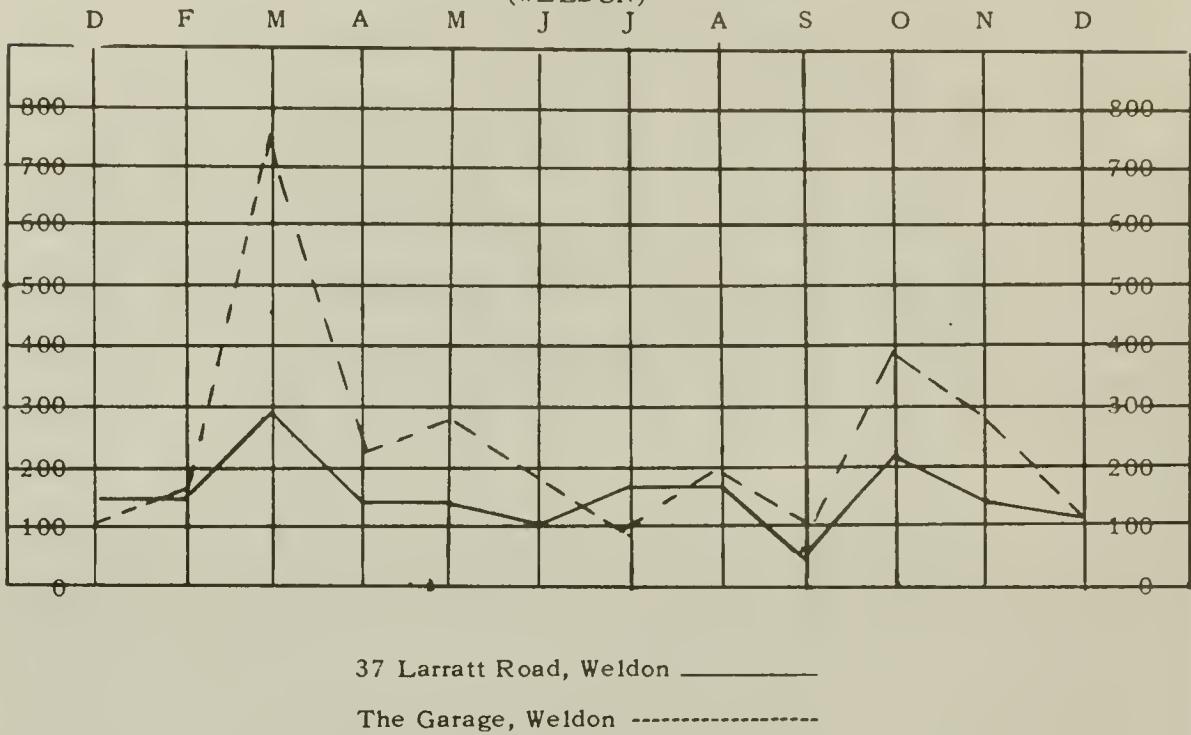
STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES – GRAPH OF MONTHLY  
 FIGURES FOR 1970 EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS PER SQUARE METRE /PER DAY  
 (CORBY)



Secondary Modern School \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 Byron Road -----  
 Results not available -----



STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES – GRAPH OF AVERAGE MONTHLY  
FIGURES FOR 1970 EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS PER SQUARE METRE/PER DAY  
(WELDON)





# MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE – 1970

P.G. – Site No. 2 Pen Green Lane

M. – Site No. 3 Mortuary.

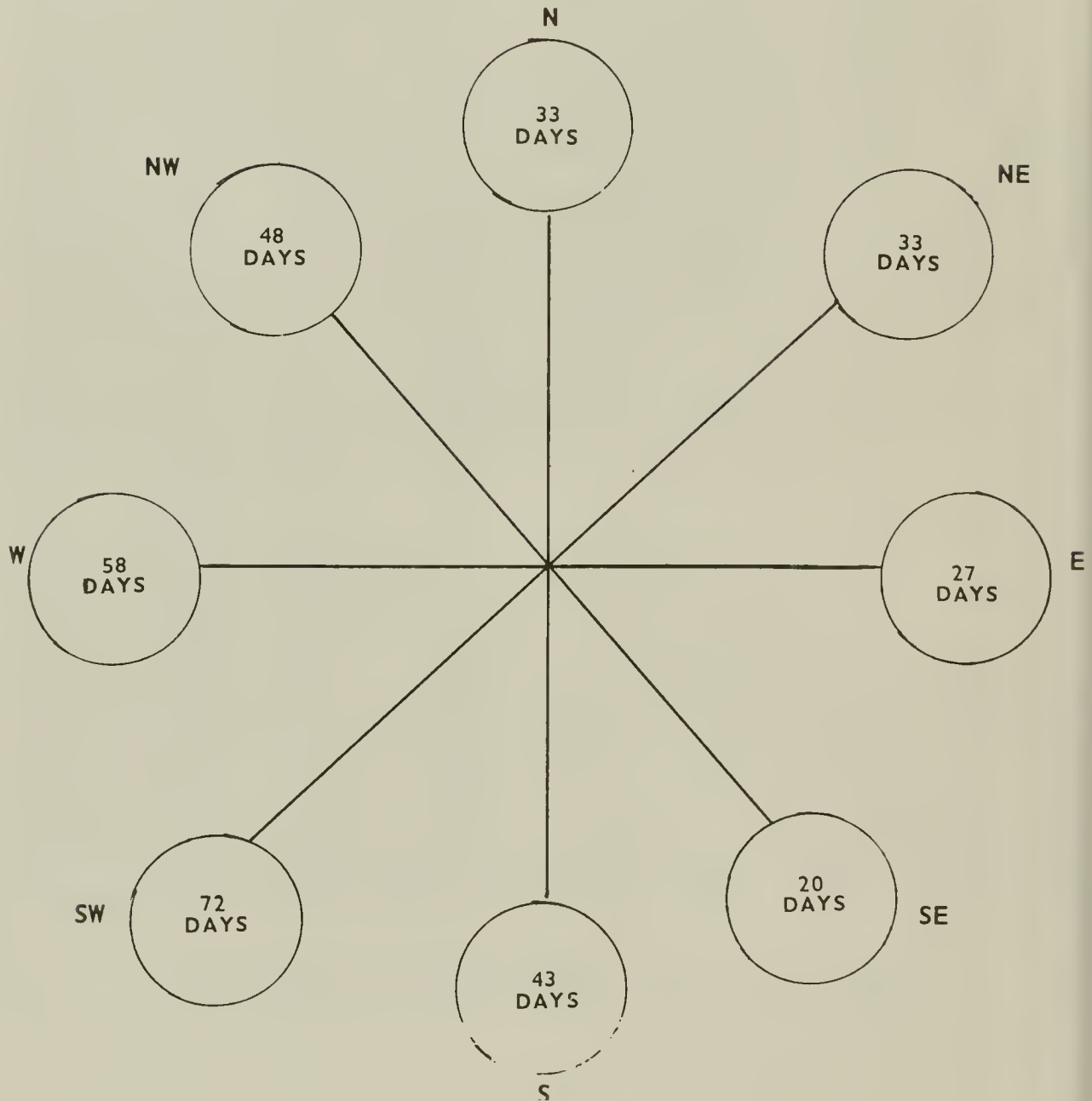
MONTH		SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	SM/SO <sub>2</sub> -RATIO
January	P.G.	67	65	1.03
	M.	67	52	1.29
February	P.G.	42	41	1.02
	M.	51	62	0.82
March	P.G.	33	46	0.72
	M.	54	76	0.71
April	P.G.	—	—	—
	M.	26	54	0.48
May	P.G.	18	47	0.38
	M.	25	62	0.40
June	P.G.	12	28	0.43
	M.	—	—	—
July	P.G.	12	24	0.50
	M.	14	33	0.42
August	P.G.	19	30	0.63
	M.	31	49	0.63
September	P.G.	23	35	0.66
	M.	21	39	0.54
October	P.G.	30	41	0.73
	M.	31	42	0.74
November	P.G.	45	42	1.07
	M.	35	41	0.85
December	P.G.	48	36	1.33
	M.	54	56	0.96

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



# WIND DIRECTION 1970.

FROM WEATHER RECORDS





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